



# Emergency Management Division Informational Letter

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Volume: 05-27

November 29, 2005

**TO: Local Emergency Managers and Planners, First Responder Organizations**  
**SUBJECT: 2006 Homeland Security Grant Program: Application Requirements**

The purpose of this informational letter is to stakeholders with information regarding the FY 2006 Homeland Security Grant Program application process and to solicit input into the process.

We would like to request that you complete a short survey identifying local perspective on state strengths and weaknesses relative to thirteen capabilities by noon on Monday, December 5. Because of the short time frame, you do not need to pull together your local planning team to complete the survey. We apologize for the short turn-around time; however, the efforts required as part of this program necessitate an expedited schedule.

## Background

Allocations for the 2006 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), which includes the State Homeland Security Program, Urban Areas Security Initiative, and Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevent Program grant programs, will differ from years past. For each component of the HSGP there will be a baseline allocation component, risk-based allocation component, and need-based allocation component. The risk-based component will be determined by a DHS formula. The need-based component will be determined through a competitive award process in which states apply for supplemental funding based on demonstrated critical needs for capability improvements, enhancements, or sustainment. To receive funding, states must demonstrate progress towards meeting seven national priorities and associated target capabilities. For information on the national priorities and target capabilities please review the informational CD that EMD provided to each local program and state emergency management coordinator earlier this month.

The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) is scheduled to release the 2006 HSGP application guidance on December 2, 2005, with state SAA applications due to ODP on March 2, 2006. As part of the 2006 application process, the state is required to complete the following activities:

- **Program Review.** The purpose of the Program Review is to assist states in gauging current program management capacity and future program needs. The Program Review helps states to evaluate their approach to implementing the three overarching National Priorities and to conduct a thorough analysis of the state homeland security program and identify management needs. The Program Review serves as the basis for development of the Enhancement Plan.
- **Capability Review.** The purpose of the Capability Review is for states to evaluate strengths and weaknesses relative to the eight priority target capabilities that link to the four capability-specific National Priorities and the additional capabilities identified in the State Homeland Security Strategy. The Capability Review serves as the basis for the development of Initiative Plans.
- **Initiative Plans.** Initiative Plans are high-level implementation plans for initiatives focused on addressing critical needs. Each plan will identify the resources, processes, and tools needed to address the initiative. Each initiative will tie in to one of the overarching priorities, capability-specific priorities, or state identified capability.
- **Enhancement Plan.** The Enhancement Plan is a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses within state homeland security programs and capabilities, prioritize focus areas, and develop a high-level plan to address the most critical needs. It is an enterprise-wide program management plan that describes how

the state intends to address critical needs. Initiative Plans are at the heart of the Enhancement Plan, which is the foundation for building and Investment Justification.

- **Investment Justification.** The Enhancement Plan and Initiative Plans serves as the foundation upon which states will request 2006 HSGP funds. The Investment Justification will target specific areas of an initiative for which the state wished to use 2006 funding.
- **Grant Application**

On November 17, 2005 a contingent from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) visited Lansing to provide a workshop focused on the recently developed *Program and Capability Review (PCR)* program. This DHS program was designed to assist State Administrative Agencies (SAA) with aligning their homeland security programs with the National Goal, seven National Priorities, and eight priority target capabilities, and to ensure that their programs are effectively organized and managed in support of the Goal.

A key and integral component of our homeland security effort has been the participation and involvement of local jurisdictions and emergency response disciplines. Accordingly, we wish to fully engage your participation in the Capability Review process by addressing strengths and weaknesses relative to thirteen target capabilities.

Attached is the Capability Review Survey. We are requesting your input and feedback on the state's strengths and weaknesses related to 13 targeted capabilities as identified in the draft Target Capabilities List 2.0 and the State Homeland Security Program and Capability Review Guidebook Volume 1. The Guidebook is available on <http://www.shsasresources.com>. Please take a couple of minutes to answer the questions in this survey. Because of the tight deadlines under which we are operating, your feedback should be submitted electronically to Jen Marthia ([marthiaj@michigan.gov](mailto:marthiaj@michigan.gov)) no later than Noon on Monday, December 5.

Sincerely,



KRISTE ETUE, CAPTAIN  
Deputy State Director of Homeland Security  
and Emergency Management

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(035)

Attachment (1):

- Capability Review Survey



## Capability Review Survey

EMD is soliciting input and feedback on the state's strengths and weaknesses related to 13 targeted capabilities as identified in the Target Capabilities List Draft 2.0 and the State Homeland Security Program and Capability Review Guidebook Volume 1. The Guidebook is available on <http://www.shsasresources.com>.

Because of the tight deadlines under which we are operating, your feedback should be submitted electronically to Jen Marthia ([marthiaj@michigan.gov](mailto:marthiaj@michigan.gov)) no later than Noon on Monday, December 5. We will not be able to accept feedback after that time.

Identified below are the capability definitions for each of 13 target capabilities. Please identify the state's strengths and weaknesses and answer the associated questions for only those capabilities that are applicable to your program or with which you are familiar. Accordingly, you do not have to comment on all of the capabilities.

Thank you for your assistance with this project.

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<b>Reviewer Name:</b>	
<b>Jurisdiction:</b>	
<b>Discipline Represented:</b>	

Questions continue on the next page.

## ***Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination***

Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination capabilities are necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence /Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local and Tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goals of sharing and dissemination are to facilitate the distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and/or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers that need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information, to the right people, at the right time. An effective intelligence / information sharing and dissemination system will provide durable, reliable and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between those responsible for gathering information, analysts, and consumers of the threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Intel/Info Sharing Strengths</b>	
<b>Intel/Info Sharing Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The way in which the current technical infrastructure within your State supports the receipt and dissemination of relevant homeland security information (and classified information if necessary)				
The training and skills of personnel that support Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination including whether or not they maintain the appropriate clearance to handle classified information if necessary. Federal, State, local, tribal, regional, and private sector efforts to help establish or adopt national, standardized plans, protocols, and procedures for Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination.				
The systems and information that are provided for your agencies that gather data on potential or current terrorist activities and all-hazards incidents.				
The way in which training and exercises have been developed and executed for meeting the standards, protocols, and procedures, of the Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination priority.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

2 = Moderate progress towards accomplishing the output

3 = Sustained efforts underway and output near to fulfillment

## Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations

The broad range of activities undertaken by law enforcement and related entities to detect, examine, probe, investigate and conduct operations related to potential terrorist activities. Current and emerging investigative techniques are used, with emphasis on training, legal frameworks, recognition of indications and warning, source development, interdiction, and related issues special to antiterrorism activities.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>LE Invest Strengths</b>	
<b>LE Invest Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The current State structure to conduct investigations related to potential terrorist activities and how this structure is coordinated across the State and local jurisdictions.				
The State's processes and procedures for identifying and reporting suspicious activities and persons – related to suspected terrorist activity – to appropriate authorities using appropriate channels.				
The information sharing channels established with key federal, State, and local entities for investigative efforts.				
The State's plans and procedures in place for securing and preserving an incident scene (i.e., consider the processes in place for gathering, cataloging, and preserving evidence, including laboratory analysis).				
The ways in which law enforcement investigation and operations processes and procedures are exercised.				
The State's process for obtaining security clearances and if a lack of security clearances adversely affects the State's ability to investigate and intervene in potential terrorist activity.				

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## Interoperable Communications

Communications interoperability is the ability of public safety and service agencies to talk within and across entities and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, when authorized.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>InterOp Comm Strengths</b>	
<b>InterOp Comm Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The emergency response communication plans that are in place which incorporate management structures following NIMS and NRP guidance (i.e., discuss how these plans ensure uninterrupted flow of critical communication).				
Communications systems that exist and how they operate reliably throughout the jurisdiction's response area (for example, how communications identify "dead spots" and how alternate strategies are in place to maintain effective communications in "dead spot" areas)				
Efforts to train personnel to use communications systems and equipment				
Communications systems in terms of a) Interoperability across jurisdictions b) Security c) Redundancy d) Fault tolerance				
The ways in which existing State plans and systems developed are being tested in exercises				

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## CBRNE Detection

The capability to protect against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through deployment of systems that ensure early detection of the import, transport, manufacture or release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials. The CBRNE Detection target capability is not just about technology, but rather the ability to recognize and resolve potential CBRNE threats through equipment, education, and effective protocols. The importance of training, communication, and close coordination with the intelligence community (with special attention to fusion centers and processes) was recognized as critical enabling elements of the two performance objectives. However, only the CBRNE detection specific tasks to these crosscutting elements have been identified in this capability. The CBRNE Detection target capability does not include actions taken to mitigate the consequences of a CBR (Chemical, Biological, Radiological) release or activities to render any CBRNE device safe. The needs of these important functions are identified in other target capabilities.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>CBRNE Strengths</b>	
<b>CBRNE Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The adequacy of plans, policies, and procedures for CBRNE detection, response, and decontamination capabilities.				
Mutual aid agreements, both intra-State and inter-State for CBRNE detection, response, and decontamination capabilities.				
Procurement plans in place that ensure response communities are properly equipped with detection, response, and decontamination equipment.				
Whether or not appropriate disciplines are being trained at suitable levels in a regional approach across disciplines and jurisdictions.				
The ways in which training plans are improving CBRNE detection, response, and decontamination capabilities within the State. How the CBRNE plans, policies, and procedures address potential public disorder, isolated/widespread violence, and other security issues.				
How the plans, policies, and procedures address the integration of public health surveillance activities with/for CBRNE detection and response.				

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## Explosive Device Response

The capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct IED (Improvised Explosive Device) and/or explosive device response operations after initial alert and notification. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, and threat recognition, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP). Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate CBRNE threat to the incident site.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Explosive Strengths</b>	
<b>Explosive Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The adequacy of plans, policies, and procedures for explosives detection and response as well as the ability to render safe and disposal (for example, is the State capable of addressing simultaneous incidents?).				
The number of personnel trained and equipped for explosive detection and response adequate for the jurisdiction (i.e., if personnel are not trained and equipped, what are State plans to address this deficiency?).				
The number of personnel trained and equipped for trauma management, specifically as related to explosions and mass casualties (for example: personnel are not trained and equipped, what are State plans to address this deficiency?).				
Regional collaboration or mutual aid assets that could assist in explosive device response operations.				

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## **WMD/Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination**

The capability to assess the incident, including: test and identify all likely hazardous substances on-site; provide protective clothing and equipment to responders; conduct rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conduct geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establish isolation perimeters; contain and fully decontaminate the incident site, victims, responders and equipment; manage site restoration operations, including collection of all hazardous substances; and implement standard evidence collection procedures.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>WMD/HazMat Strengths</b>	
<b>WMD/HazMat Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The status of HAZMAT plans and procedures in your State.				
Response times for: dispatch to first HAZMAT capable unit's arrival on scene; dispatch to full initial alarm assignment of HAZMAT capable teams; and, time to detect HAZMAT type and source.				
The ways in which the State has reduced its time in containing and controlling solids, liquids, vapors, and gases. If times have not been decreased, consider why and what future plans are in place to address, maintain, and/or improve HAZMAT response times.				
The status of the purchase and/or distribution of protective clothing and equipment. The determination of which first responders should receive WMD/HAZMAT equipment and training.				
The status of training and exercising WMD/HAZMAT response personnel.				
Plans in place to communicate information and conditions to appropriate authorities – including hospitals and other medical care facilities.				
The regional response plan/mutual aid agreements that have been established. If none have been established, explore plans to enter into these agreements.				

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## Medical Surge

The capability to provide triage and then to provide medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Medical Surge is defined as the increased need of personnel (clinical and non-clinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities) and logistical support (clinical and non-clinical supplies) in a coordinated fashion.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Med Surge Strengths</b>	
<b>Med Surge Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The adequacy of current medical surge plans.				
Whether adequate personnel and resources are in place to include triage, treatment, transportation, communications, and security.				
Medical surge plans which include patient tracking from event site, through treatment and post treatment.				
The ways in which medical surge plans identify current and future State resource requirements appropriately.				
The organizational structure and personnel roles and responsibilities to ensure adequate Medical Surge capability.				
The types and frequencies of exercises used to gauge and improve Medical Surge capability.				
The way in which the State identifies the adequate amount of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect current and additional healthcare workers.				
The broader issue of responder safety and health of family members with respect to PPE, prophylaxis for caregivers and family members, decontamination of victims before they enter the facility, and security surrounding the treatment facility.				
The way in which medical surge plans address the interface between hospitals, Emergency Medical Service, public health, and private physicians.				
The legal and credentialing issues surrounding the use of out-of-state medical and allied health personnel.				

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## Mass Prophylaxis

The capability to protect the health of the population through administration of critical interventions in response to a public health emergency to prevent the development of disease among those who are exposed or are potentially exposed to public health threats. This capability includes the provision of appropriate follow-up and monitoring of adverse events medical care, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Mass Prophylaxis Strengths</b>	
<b>Mass Prophylaxis Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

Question	0	1	2	3
The adequacy of mass prophylaxis and vaccination plans, with consideration to rate of set up and throughput.				
Whether or not these plans identify current and future resource requirements appropriately – such as the number, skill level, and availability of medical personnel, the impact of a nearby, secondary CBRNE/natural disaster, and the expiration of prophylactic supplies.				
The way in which public information messages are prepared and disseminated, how they provide information regarding how to protect oneself and how they should receive prophylaxis or vaccination (discuss how special emphasis is placed on reaching disenfranchised populations).				
Plans to enlist supplemental providers and volunteers. If no plans exist, consider how the State will enlist supplemental providers, security, and volunteers.				
Any legal issues that may arise with regard to standards of care in a mass prophylaxis campaign versus standards of care in a "normal" environment – i.e., immediate (licensing and credentialing), long-term (patients/public rights to recourse to adverse medical outcome), and occupational (needle stick injury to provider) legal issues should be addressed.				
The means/timing/technological requirements/technological barriers related to the delivery of public information messages.				

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## Citizen Preparedness and Participation

The American public has the capability (i.e., the necessary information, knowledge, skills, and abilities) to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all threats and hazards. Requirements to achieve this capability include collaboration among all levels of government, emergency responders, the private sector, civic organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and the public; public education in preparedness, prevention, and mitigation; training for citizens in life saving first aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), response skills, and surge capacity roles; and citizen participation in exercises, volunteer programs, and surge capacity support. Citizen preparedness and participation is segmented into appropriate levels of engagement, but all employ some degree of planning, organizations, equipment, training, and exercises. There are “Universal (U)” capabilities that everyone in America should have for the four mission areas of all-hazards preparedness: prevent, protect, respond, and recover. There are also “Specialized (Sp),” or advanced skills, knowledge, and abilities needed for those that live in high-threat areas (the terrorism threat in urban areas, natural hazard areas); for those whose personal circumstances require additional preparedness requirements (those with disabilities, those with language barriers, those with low income); and for those who volunteer year round to support local emergency responders and community safety efforts. Finally there are citizens who have a response or “Surge (Su)” capacity role, who will have the highest level of training and equipment.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Citizen Prep Strengths</b>	
<b>Citizen Prep Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The plans and support structure in place to ensure citizen preparedness and participation and the inclusion of any established programs such as Citizen Corps.				
The roles that have been recognized for citizens in exercises, volunteer programs and surge capacity response.				
The types of training programs developed to educate the public about threats, preparedness, prevention, first aid, and emergency response and how this training is communicated to solicit involvement.				
The types of communication vehicles that are being utilized to raise public awareness for citizens regarding preparedness and response measures.				
The ways in which standards and measures are being developed to ensure appropriate education - related to preparedness and response - has occurred for citizens.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

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## ***Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings***

Information Gathering entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data from sources including human-source, observation, and open-source. Unlike intelligence collection, Information Gathering is the continual gathering of only pure, unexamined data, not the targeted collection traditionally conducted by the intelligence community or targeted investigations. Recognition of Indicators and Warnings is the ability to see in this gathered data the potential indications and/or warnings of terrorist activities or planning against U.S. citizens, land, infrastructure, and/or allies.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Info Gathering Strengths</b>	
<b>Info Gathering Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The types of personnel positions and organizations utilized to perform Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings and their roles and responsibilities.				
The types and levels of training offered and training requirements to ensure personnel are following procedures.				
The ways information collection and dissemination procedures are evaluated and validated for accuracy, efficiency, and appropriate distribution.				
The utilization of information systems to collect and store information securely.				
The updating of information regarding threats to ensure timely data.				
The integration of various disciplines (including local law enforcement), agencies, and organizations into the Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings process.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

2 = Moderate progress towards accomplishing the output

3 = Sustained efforts underway and output near to fulfillment

## Responder Safety and Health

Responder safety and health is a critical component of overall emergency management. The response to the scenarios provides a multitude of highly technical hazards. The definition of “First Responder” includes police, fire, emergency personnel, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators). This extended definition includes a very broad set of workers and a wide range of likely response activities that may be performed by “first responders,” resulting in an increased number of potential hazards and exposures. The ability to protect all of the responders from all of the hazards is a substantial undertaking involving prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. This capability supports both the Safety Officer position identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) and the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex to the National Response Plan (NRP). The Type 1 Safety Officer described in this capability has yet to be fully defined (to include managing all of the hazards likely to be faced by all first responders); rather the concept used is the same as the “Disaster Safety Manager” described in Protecting Emergency Responders: Safety Management in Disaster and Terrorism Response (NIOSH, 2004). In addition, the list of services critical for this capability is consistent with the actions specified under the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex and in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Guidelines for HazMat/WMD Response, Planning and Prevention Training (FEMA, 2003).

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Responder Safety Strengths</b>	
<b>Responder Safety Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state’s current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The incident management procedures that are planned that coordinate among disciplines to protect any first responder, first receiver, hospital staff member, etc. from exposure to secondary trauma, chemical release, infectious disease, or stress after the initial event and respond to any experienced physical and emotional stress.				
The types of equipment that are planned for use to ensure the safety of first responders from secondary trauma, chemical release, and infectious disease after the initial event. Consider how this capacity is planned to ensure adequate supply and timely availability.				
The ways in which exercises are used to gauge the effectiveness of planned protocols and equipment to protect first responders after the initial event.				
The types of training opportunities and requirements that exist to promote health and safety planning for first responders. Consider the personnel positions, disciplines that provide and receive training.				
The follow-up process in place to review events with exposed first responders to a) ensure their continued recovery and b) make improvements to protective processes.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

2 = Moderate progress towards accomplishing the output

3 = Sustained efforts underway and output near to fulfillment

## Public Safety and Security Response

The capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area (in coordination among law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services [EMS]), safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operation, and sustaining operations from response through recovery.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Public Safety Strengths</b>	
<b>Public Safety Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

Question	0	1	2	3
The policies, plans, or procedures in place to manage public safety incident response.				
The ways in which HAZMAT, fire/rescue, and law enforcement personnel have been included in the development of the public safety response plan.				
The way these policies, plans, and procedures have been exercised.				
The number of sites the State is prepared to secure at any given time based upon trained personnel and equipment.				
The State's on-scene management and personnel accountability system.				
The response plan's consistency with NIMS.				
ICS implementation at the scene.				
Cross discipline communications and consider any weaknesses.				
The way an incident perimeter and security zone would be identified and secured.				
The way force protection would be accomplished.				
Contingency plans for a situation where all existing resources are maximized.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

2 = Moderate progress towards accomplishing the output

3 = Sustained efforts underway and output near to fulfillment

### ***Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection***

The capability to plan for and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population; or an organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population to areas of safe refuge in response to a potential or actual dangerous environment, and the safe and organized re-entry of the population.

Identify state strengths and weaknesses:

<b>Citizen Protect Strengths</b>	
<b>Citizen Protect Weaknesses</b>	

Please rate the state's current status in the following areas:

<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
The plans in place for citizen relocation, the criteria and other processes utilized for the development of the plan.				
The types of training and exercises developed to support planning protocols for successful relocation.				
The assignment and acceptance of roles and responsibilities of transportation and other related industry members and disciplines involved to ensure successful coordination for citizen evacuation and relocation processes.				
The organizational structure in place to support citizen relocation.				
The ways in which developed plans will ensure citizen awareness and coordination during evacuation and relocation procedures.				

0= No effort or system underway

1= Initial efforts and resources underway

2 = Moderate progress towards accomplishing the output

3 = Sustained efforts underway and output near to fulfillment